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Agenda item 20

Sustainable development

Report of the Second Committee*

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I. Introduction

1. At its 2nd plenary meeting, on 17 September 2010, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the General Committee, decided to include in the agenda of its sixty-fifth session the item entitled:

"Sustainable development:

"(a) Implementation of Agenda 21, the Programme for the Further Implementation of Agenda 21 and the outcomes of the World Summit on Sustainable Development;

"(b) Follow-up to and implementation of the Mauritius Strategy for the Further Implementation of the Programme of Action for the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States;

"(c) International Strategy for Disaster Reduction;

"(d) Protection of global climate for present and future generations of humankind;

"(e) Implementation of the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification in Those Countries Experiencing Serious Drought and/or Desertification, Particularly in Africa;

"(f) Convention on Biological Diversity;

"(g) Report of the Governing Council of the United Nations Environment Programme on its eleventh special session;

"(h) United Nations Decade of Education for Sustainable Development;

* The report of the Committee on this item is being issued in 10 parts, under the symbol A/65/436 and Add.1-9.

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Please recycle

"(i) Harmony with Nature"

and to allocate it to the Second Committee.

2. The Second Committee onsidered the item at its 22nd to 24th and 27th to 33rd meetings, on 1, 2, 4, 12, 18, 22, 24 and 30 November and 1 December 2010. An account of the Committee's discussion of the item is contained in the relevant summary records (A/C.2/65/SR.22-24 and 27-33). Attention is also drawn to the general debate held by the Committee at its 2nd to 6th meetings, from 4 to 6 October (see A/C.2/65/SR.2-6). Action was taken on the item at the 29th to 33rd meetings (see A/C.2/65/SR.29-33). An account of the Committee's further consideration of the item is given in the addenda to the present report.

3. For its consideration of the item, the Committee had before it the following documents:

Item 20
Sustainable development

Report of the Secretary-General on the oil slick on Lebanese shores (A/65/278)

Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the World Tourism Organization on the implementation of the Global Code of Ethics for Tourism (A/65/275)

Letter dated 21 June 2010 from the representative of Tajikistan to the Secretary-General (A/65/88)

Letter dated 1 October 2010 from the representative of Spain to the Secretary-General (A/65/485)

Letter dated 29 September 2010 from the representative of Yemen to the Secretary-General (A/65/486)

Identical letters dated 28 October 2010 from the representative of Tajikistan to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council (A/65/545-S/2010/558)

Identical letters dated 28 October 2010 from the representative of Tajikistan to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council (A/65/546-S/2010/559)

Letter dated 28 October 2010 from the representative of Nicaragua to the Secretary-General (A/65/547)

Letter dated 16 November 2010 from the representative of Nicaragua to the Secretary-General (A/65/579)

Item 20 (a)
Implementation of Agenda 21, the Programme for the Further Implementation of Agenda 21 and the outcomes of the World Summit on Sustainable Development

Report of the Secretary-General on the preparations for the International Year of Forests, 2011 (A/65/229)

Report of the Secretary-General on the midterm comprehensive review of the implementation of the International Decade for Action, "Water for Life", 2005-2015 (A/65/297)

Report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of Agenda 21, the Programme for the Further Implementation of Agenda 21 and the outcomes of the World Summit on Sustainable Development (A/65/298)

Item 20 (b)
Follow-up to and implementation of the Mauritius Strategy for the Further Implementation of the Programme of Action for the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States

Report of the Secretary-General on the five-year review of the Mauritius Strategy for the Further Implementation of the Programme of Action for the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States (A/65/115)

Report of the Secretary-General entitled "Towards the sustainable development of the Caribbean Sea for present and future generations" (A/65/301)

Letter dated 9 September 2010 from the President of the Economic and Social Council to the President of the General Assembly (A/65/361)

Item 20 (c)
International Strategy for Disaster Reduction

Report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of the International Strategy for Disaster Reduction (A/65/388)

Items 20 (d), (e) and (f)

Protection of global climate for present and future generations

Implementation of the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification in Those Countries Experiencing Serious Drought and/or Desertification, Particularly in Africa

Convention on Biological Diversity

Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the reports submitted by the secretariats of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification in Those Countries Experiencing Serious Drought and/or Desertification, particularly in Africa, and the Convention on Biological Diversity (A/65/294)

Item 20 (g)
Report of the Governing Council of the United Nations Environment Programme on its eleventh special session

Report of the Governing Council of the United Nations Environment Programme on the work of its eleventh special session (Bali, Indonesia, 24-26 February 2010)[1]

Item 20 (h)
United Nations Decade of Education for Sustainable Development

Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report prepared by the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization on the mid-Decade

[1] *Official Records of the General Assembly, Sixty-fifth Session, Supplement No. 25* (A/65/25).

review of the United Nations Decade of Education for Sustainable Development, 2005-2014 (A/65/279)

Item 20 (i)
Harmony with Nature

Report of the Secretary-General on Harmony with Nature (A/65/314)

4. At the 22nd meeting, on 1 November, introductory statements were made by the Assistant Secretary-General for Policy Coordination and Inter-Agency Affairs (under sub-items 20 (a), (b) and (i)); the Assistant Secretary-General for Disaster Risk Reduction and Special Representative of the Secretary-General for the Implementation of the Hyogo Framework for Action (under sub-item 20 (c)); the Executive Secretary of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change secretariat (under sub-item 20 (d)) (by videolink); the Executive Secretary of the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification secretariat (under sub-item 20 (e)) (also by videolink); the Executive Secretary of the Convention on Biological Diversity secretariat (under sub-item 20 (f)); the Director of the United Nations Forum on Forests secretariat (under sub-item 20 (a)); the Director of the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) New York Liaison Office (under sub-item 20 (g)); the Director of the UNEP Regional Office for West Asia (under the chapeau of item 20); the Director of the Division for the Coordination of United Nations Priorities in Education of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (under sub-item 20 (h)); and the Deputy Special Representative of the United Nations World Tourism Organization (also under the chapeau of item 20).

5. At the same meeting, an interactive dialogue ensued, during which comments were made and questions were posed by the representatives of Benin and Algeria (see A/C.2/65/SR.22).

II. Consideration of proposals

A. Draft resolution A/C.2/65/L.17 and Rev.1

6. At the 27th meeting, on 4 November, the representative of Yemen, on behalf of the States Members of the United Nations that are members of the Group of 77 and China, introduced a draft resolution entitled "Oil slick on Lebanese shores" (A/C.2/65/L.17), which read:

"*The General Assembly*,

"*Recalling* its resolutions 61/194 of 20 December 2006, 62/188 of 19 December 2007, 63/211 of 19 December 2008 and 64/195 of 21 December 2009 on the oil slick on Lebanese shores,

"*Reaffirming* the outcome of the United Nations Conference on the Human Environment, especially principle 7 of the Declaration of the Conference, in which States were requested to take all possible steps to prevent pollution of the seas,

"*Emphasizing* the need to protect and preserve the marine environment in accordance with international law,

"*Taking into account* the 1992 Rio Declaration on Environment and Development, especially principle 16, in which it was stipulated that the polluter should, in principle, bear the cost of pollution, and taking into account also chapter 17 of Agenda 21,

"*Noting with great concern* the environmental disaster caused by the destruction by the Israeli Air Force on 15 July 2006 of the oil storage tanks in the direct vicinity of Jiyeh electric power plant in Lebanon, resulting in an oil slick that covered the entirety of the Lebanese coastline and extended to the Syrian coastline,

"*Noting further*, that the Secretary-General expressed grave concern at the lack of acknowledgment on the part of the Government of Israel of its responsibilities vis-à-vis reparations and compensation to the Government and people of Lebanon and the Syrian Arab Republic affected by the oil spill,

"*Acknowledging* that the Secretary-General concluded that this oil spill is not covered by any of the international oil spill compensation funds and thus merits special consideration, and recognizing his recommendation that further consideration be given to the option of examining the potential role of the Compensation Commission in securing the relevant compensations from the Government of Israel,

"*Noting again with appreciation* the assistance offered by donor countries and international organizations for the clean-up operations and the early recovery and reconstruction of Lebanon through bilateral and multilateral channels, including the Athens Coordination Meeting on the response to the marine pollution incident in the Eastern Mediterranean, held on 17 August 2006, as well as the Stockholm Conference for Lebanon's Early Recovery, held on 31 August 2006,

"*Acknowledging* that the Secretary-General has welcomed the agreement of the Lebanon Recovery Fund to host the Eastern Mediterranean Oil Spill Restoration Trust Fund under its existing mechanisms,

"1. *Takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of General Assembly resolution 64/195 on the oil slick on Lebanese shores;

"2. *Reiterates the expression of its deep concern*, for the fifth consecutive year, about the adverse implications of the destruction by the Israeli Air Force of the oil storage tanks in the direct vicinity of the Lebanese Jiyeh electric power plant for the achievement of sustainable development in Lebanon;

"3. *Considers* that the oil slick has heavily polluted the shores of Lebanon and partially polluted Syrian shores and consequently has had serious implications for livelihoods and the economy of Lebanon, owing to the adverse implications for natural resources, biodiversity, fisheries and tourism, and for human health, in the country;

"4. *Requests* the Government of Israel to assume responsibility for prompt and adequate compensation to the Government of Lebanon and other countries directly affected by the oil slick, such as the Syrian Arab Republic whose shores have been partially polluted, for the costs of repairing the

environmental damage caused by the destruction, including the restoration of the marine environment, in particular in the light of the Secretary-General's remark concerning the lack of any acknowledgement on the part of the Government of Israel of the relevant paragraphs of Assembly resolutions 61/194, 62/188, 63/211 or 64/195;

"5. *Requests* the Secretary-General to give further consideration to the establishment of a compensation commission to secure the relevant compensation from the Government of Israel;

"6. *Reiterates the expression of its appreciation* for the efforts of the Government of Lebanon and those of the Member States, regional and international organizations, regional and international financial institutions, non-governmental organizations and the private sector in the initiation of clean-up and rehabilitation operations on the polluted shores, and encourages the Member States and the above-mentioned entities to continue their financial and technical support to the Government of Lebanon towards achieving the completion of clean-up and rehabilitation operations, with the aim of preserving the ecosystem of Lebanon and that of the Eastern Mediterranean Basin;

"7. *Welcomes* the agreement of the Lebanon Recovery Fund to host the Eastern Mediterranean Oil Spill Restoration Trust Fund, based on voluntary contributions, to provide assistance and support to the States directly adversely affected in their integrated environmentally sound management, from clean-up to safe disposal of oily waste, of this environmental disaster resulting from the destruction of the oil storage tanks at Jiyeh electric power plant;

"8. *Invites* States, intergovernmental organizations, non-governmental organizations and the private sector to make voluntary financial contributions to the Trust Fund, and in this regard requests the Secretary-General to mobilize international technical and financial assistance, in order to ensure that the Trust Fund has sufficient and adequate resources, since Lebanon is still engaged in the treatment of wastes and the monitoring of recovery;

"9. *Recognizes* the multidimensionality of the adverse impact of the oil slick, and requests the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly at its sixty-sixth session a report on the implementation of the present resolution under the item entitled 'Sustainable development'."

7. At its 29th meeting, on 18 November, the Committee had before it a revised draft resolution entitled "Oil slick on Lebanese shores" (A/C.2/65/L.17/Rev.1), submitted by Yemen on behalf of the States Members of the United Nations that are members of the Group of 77 and China.

8. At the same meeting, the Committee was informed that the revised draft resolution had no programme budget implications.

9. Also at the same meeting, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.2/65/L.17/Rev.1 by a recorded vote of 159 to 7, with 3 abstentions (see para. 32, draft resolution I). The voting was as follows:[2]

[2] Subsequently, the representatives of Mauritania and Nigeria indicated that, had they been present, they would have voted in favour.

In favour:

Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Andorra, Angola, Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Armenia, Austria, Azerbaijan, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belarus, Belgium, Belize, Benin, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Bosnia and Herzegovina, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cambodia, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, Chile, China, Comoros, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Croatia, Cuba, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Denmark, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Eritrea, Estonia, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, France, Gambia, Georgia, Germany, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Ireland, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kazakhstan, Kuwait, Kyrgyzstan, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Latvia, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Mauritius, Mexico, Monaco, Mongolia, Montenegro, Morocco, Mozambique, Myanmar, Namibia, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Republic of Korea, Republic of Moldova, Romania, Russian Federation, Rwanda, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Samoa, San Marino, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Serbia, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Slovakia, Slovenia, Solomon Islands, South Africa, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, Sweden, Switzerland, Syrian Arab Republic, Tajikistan, Thailand, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Timor-Leste, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Tuvalu, Uganda, Ukraine, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay, Uzbekistan, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of), Viet Nam, Yemen, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

Against:

Australia, Canada, Israel, Marshall Islands, Micronesia (Federated States of), Nauru, United States of America.

Abstaining:

Colombia, Congo, Panama.

10. Before the vote, a statement in explanation of vote was made by the representative of Israel; after the vote, a statement in explanation of vote was made by the representative of the Netherlands (see A/C.2/65/SR.29).

11. After the vote, the representative of Lebanon also made a statement (see A/C.2/65/SR.29).

B. Draft resolution A/C.2/65/L.35 and Rev.1

12. At the 28th meeting, on 12 November, the representative of Honduras, on behalf of Costa Rica, the Dominican Republic, El Salvador, the Gambia, Guatemala, Haiti, Honduras, Jordan, Mexico, Montenegro, Morocco, Pakistan, Peru, the Republic of Korea and Solomon Islands, introduced a draft resolution entitled "Global Code of Ethics for Tourism" (A/C.2/65/L.35). Subsequently, Djibouti joined in sponsoring the draft resolution, which read:

"*The General Assembly*,

"*Recalling* its resolutions 56/212 of 21 December 2001 and 60/190 of 22 December 2005,

"*Recalling also* the Manila Declaration on World Tourism of 10 October 1980, the Rio Declaration on Environment and Development and Agenda 21 of 14 June 1992, the Amman Declaration on Peace through Tourism of 11 November 2000, the Johannesburg Declaration on Sustainable Development and the Plan of Implementation of the World Summit on Sustainable Development, the Declaration of Barbados and the Programme of Action for the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States, the Mauritius Declaration and the Mauritius Strategy for the Further Implementation of the Programme of Action for the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States, the Brussels Declaration and the Programme of Action for the Least Developed Countries for the Decade 2001-2010, and the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change,

"*Stressing* the importance of the outcome document of the High-level Plenary Meeting of the sixty-fifth session of the General Assembly on the Millennium Development Goals, the outcome document of the High-level Review Meeting on the implementation of the Mauritius Strategy for the Further Implementation of the Programme of Action for the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States and the ministerial declaration adopted at the high-level segment of the Substantive Session of 2010 of the Economic and Social Council on implementing the internationally agreed goals and commitments in regard to gender equality and the empowerment of women,

"*Recognizing* the important dimension and role of tourism as a positive instrument towards the eradication of poverty and the improvement of the quality of life for all people, its potential to make a contribution to economic and social development, especially of the developing countries, and its emergence as a vital force for the promotion of international understanding, peace and prosperity,

"1. *Takes note* of the note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the World Tourism Organization on the implementation of the Global Code of Ethics for Tourism;

"2. *Expresses its appreciation* to the World Tourism Organization and its World Committee on Tourism Ethics for their work in the implementation of the Global Code of Ethics for Tourism;

"3. *Encourages* the World Tourism Organization, through its World Committee on Tourism Ethics, to continue to promote and disseminate the Global Code of Ethics for Tourism and monitor the implementation of the ethical principles related to tourism by both the public and the private sectors;

"4. *Welcomes* the growing interest among the member States and territories of the World Tourism Organization, and the increasing level of their institutional and legal commitment towards the implementation of the Global Code of Ethics in Tourism, reiterates the invitation to those member States and other tourism stakeholders that have not yet done so, in particular in the

private sector, to introduce, as appropriate, the contents of the Global Code of Ethics for Tourism in their relevant laws, regulations, professional practices and codes of conduct, and in this regard recognizes with appreciation those member States and industry practitioners that have already done so;

"5. *Recognizes* the need to continue to promote sustainable tourism by taking into account the spirit of the International Year of Ecotourism, 2002, the United Nations Year for Cultural Heritage, 2002, the World Ecotourism Summit, 2002, and the Quebec Declaration on Ecotourism, and the International Year of Biodiversity, 2010, in order to respond to the challenge of climate change by supporting energy efficiency and the use of renewable technologies to reduce greenhouse gas emissions in tourism and to provide for the long-term transformation of tourism into a green economy, while improving the environmental integrity of the host communities and enhancing the protection of ecologically sensitive areas and natural heritages;

"6. *Invites* States Members of the United Nations and other stakeholders to give support to the activities undertaken by the World Tourism Organization for the promotion of responsible and sustainable tourism as well as for capacity-building in order to achieve the internationally agreed development goals, including the Millennium Development Goals, by extending the benefits of tourism to all sectors of the society, in particular to the most vulnerable and marginalized groups of the population, such as women and children, persons with disabilities and persons affected by HIV/AIDS, while minimizing its negative impact on local and indigenous communities;

"7. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its seventieth session on the developments related to the implementation of the present resolution on the basis of the reports of the World Tourism Organization."

13. At its 31st meeting, on 24 November, the Committee had before it a revised draft resolution entitled "Global Code of Ethics for Tourism" (A/C.2/65/L.35/Rev.1), submitted by Costa Rica, Djibouti, the Dominican Republic, El Salvador, Finland, the Gambia, Guatemala, Haiti, Honduras, Hungary, Indonesia, Italy, Jordan, Luxembourg, Mexico, Monaco, Montenegro, Morocco, Pakistan, Peru, the Republic of Korea, Seychelles, Solomon Islands, Spain, Thailand and Ukraine. Subsequently, the Comoros, Fiji, Gabon, Lebanon and Serbia also joined in sponsoring the revised draft resolution.

14. At the same meeting, upon the proposal of the Chair, the Committee agreed to waive rule 120 of the rules of procedure of the General Assembly and proceed to take action on draft resolution A/C.2/65/L.35/Rev.1.

15. Also at the same meeting, the Committee was informed that the revised draft resolution had no programme budget implications.

16. Also at the 31st meeting, the representative of Honduras orally corrected the revised draft resolution.

17. At the same meeting, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.2/65/L.35/Rev.1, as orally corrected (see para. 32, draft resolution II).

C. Draft resolution A/C.2/65/L.32 and Rev.1

18. At the 28th meeting, on 12 November, the representative of Lithuania, on behalf of Austria, Azerbaijan, Belgium, Bulgaria, Cyprus, the Czech Republic, Denmark, Ecuador, Estonia, Finland, France, Georgia, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Monaco, the Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Portugal, the Republic of Moldova, Romania, Slovakia, Slovenia, Somalia, Spain, Sweden, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Ukraine and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, introduced a draft resolution entitled "Cooperative measures to assess and increase awareness of environmental effects related to waste originating from chemical munitions dumped at sea" (A/C.2/65/L.32), which read:

"*The General Assembly*,

"*Recalling* relevant international and regional instruments such as the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea, the Convention for the Protection of the Marine Environment of the North-East Atlantic and the Convention on the Protection of the Marine Environment of the Baltic Sea Area,

"*Recalling also* the recommendations of the United Nations Conference on the Human Environment, held in Stockholm in June 1972,

"*Noting* relevant provisions of Agenda 21, adopted at the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, in June 1992 and reaffirmed in the Plan of Implementation of the World Summit on Sustainable Development ('Johannesburg Plan of Implementation'), adopted in Johannesburg, South Africa, in September 2002,

"*Taking note* of the final report of the ad hoc Working Group on Dumped Chemical Munitions to the sixteenth meeting of the Helsinki Commission, and noting that the Helsinki Commission, at its ministerial meeting held in Moscow from 18 to 20 May 2010 agreed to establish an ad hoc expert group to update and review the existing information on dumped chemical munitions in the Baltic Sea,

"*Noting* that Member States, international and regional organizations and civil society have undertaken activities to discuss the issues related to waste originating from chemical munitions dumped at sea and to promote international cooperation and exchange of experience and practical knowledge,

"*Noting also* the concerns about the potential long-term effects related to waste originating from chemical munitions dumped at sea on human health, safety and security and on the marine environment,

"*Acknowledging* that depth is a significant factor in determining the nature of sites of chemical munitions dumped at sea,

"1. *Notes* the importance of raising public awareness of the environmental effects related to waste originating from chemical munitions dumped at sea;

"2. *Encourages* Member States and international and regional organizations to keep the issue of the environmental effects related to waste

originating from chemical munitions dumped at sea under periodic observation, to promote active cooperation and to review and voluntarily share available historical and scientific information on the location of sites where chemical munitions are known to have been dumped and their types, quantities and, to the extent possible, current condition, with a view to improving capabilities for incident prevention and response in case of incidents;

"3. *Invites* the Secretary-General to seek the views of Member States and relevant regional and international organizations on issues related to the environmental effects of waste originating from chemical munitions dumped at sea, requirements for improving the capabilities of Member States, where relevant, to respond effectively to incidents involving waste originating from chemical munitions dumped at sea, and appropriate patterns of international cooperation to effectively prevent and, where necessary, mitigate possible hazards, and to circulate such views to the General Assembly at its sixty-seventh session;

"4. *Decides* to consider cooperative measures to assess and increase awareness of the environmental effects related to waste originating from chemical munitions dumped at sea at the sixty-seventh session of the General Assembly under the agenda item entitled 'Sustainable development'."

19. At its 33rd meeting, on 1 December, the Committee had before it a revised draft resolution entitled "Cooperative measures to assess and increase awareness of environmental effects of waste originating from chemical munitions dumped at sea" (A/C.2/65/L.32/Rev.1), submitted by Austria, Azerbaijan, Belgium, Bulgaria, Croatia, Cyprus, the Czech Republic, Denmark, Ecuador, Estonia, Finland, France, Georgia, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Monaco, the Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Portugal, the Republic of Moldova, Romania, Slovakia, Slovenia, Somalia, Spain, Sweden, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Ukraine and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland. Subsequently, Albania, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Iraq, Montenegro and Serbia joined in sponsoring the revised draft resolution.

20. At the same meeting, the Secretary of the Committee read out a statement of the programme budget implications of the revised draft resolution.

21. Also at the same meeting, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.2/65/L.32/Rev.1 (see para. 32, draft resolution III).

D. Draft resolution A/C.2/65/L.28 and Rev.1

22. At the 29th meeting, on 18 November, the representative of Australia, on behalf of Australia, Canada, Cape Verde, Costa Rica, Fiji, Finland, France, the Gambia, Grenada, Honduras, Indonesia, Israel, Luxembourg, Malawi, the Marshall Islands, Micronesia (Federated States of), Monaco, Nauru, New Zealand, Palau, Papua New Guinea, Saint Lucia, Samoa, Seychelles, Solomon Islands, Somalia, Spain, Sri Lanka, Timor-Leste, Tuvalu and Vanuatu, subsequently joined by the Comoros, Lithuania, Madagascar, Mozambique, Oman, Trinidad and Tobago and the United Republic of Tanzania, introduced a draft resolution entitled "Protection of coral reefs for sustainable livelihoods and development" (A/C.2/65/L.28), which read:

"*The General Assembly*,

"*Recalling* the Rio Declaration on Environment and Development and Agenda 21, the Barbados Programme of Action for the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States, the Millennium Declaration, the Plan of Implementation of the World Summit on Sustainable Development, the Mauritius Declaration and the Mauritius Strategy for the Further Implementation of the Barbados Programme of Action for the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States, resolution 64/236 of 24 December 2009, in which the General Assembly decided to organize, in 2012, the United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development, the annual Assembly resolutions on oceans and the law of the sea and sustainable fisheries, including resolution 61/105 of 8 December 2006, the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea, resolution 64/73 on the protection of global climate for present and future generations of humankind of 7 December 2009, and other relevant resolutions,

"*Taking note* of the Manado Ocean Declaration, adopted at the World Ocean Conference in Manado, Indonesia, on 14 May 2009, and the outcome of the tenth meeting of the Conference of the Parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity, adopted on 29 October 2010,

"*Recognizing* that millions of the world's inhabitants depend on the health of coral reefs and related marine ecosystems for sustainable livelihoods and development as they are a primary source of food and income and also provide for protection from storms, tsunamis and coastal erosion,

"*Expressing grave concern* about the adverse impact of climate change and ocean acidification on the health and survival of coral reefs and related ecosystems around the world, including through sea level rise, increase in the severity and incidence of coral bleaching, rising sea surface temperature and higher storm intensity, combined with the synergistic negative effects of waste run-off, overfishing, destructive fishing practices, alien invasive species and coral mining,

"*Recalling* in this regard that States have the obligation to protect and preserve the marine environment and that States shall take all measures necessary to ensure that activities under their jurisdiction and control are so conducted as not to cause damage by pollution to other States and their environment,

"*Welcoming* regional initiatives including the Coral Triangle Initiative on Coral Reefs, Fisheries and Food Security, the Micronesia Challenge, the Caribbean Challenge, the Eastern Tropical Pacific Seascape Project, and the Indian Ocean Challenge,

"*Acknowledging* the leadership role in tropical marine ecosystems management provided by the International Coral Reef Initiative and, under the co-chairmanship of Samoa and France, its twenty-fifth general meeting held from 8 to 12 November 2010 in Apia,

"1. *Urges* States, given the imperative for action, to take all necessary steps to protect coral reefs and related ecosystems for sustainable livelihoods and development, including immediate and concerted global, regional and

local action to address the adverse impact of climate change and ocean acidification;

"2. *Also urges* States to adopt and implement integrated and comprehensive approaches for the management of coral reefs and related marine ecosystems to protect and enhance the resilience of coral reefs, noting the important role of development partners in providing assistance in this regard;

"3. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit a report by May 2011 on the importance of protecting coral reefs for sustainable livelihoods and development, including an analysis of the economic, social and development benefits of protecting coral reefs and how this issue relates to the themes of the United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development in 2012, to be considered by the General Assembly at its sixty-sixth session and in other forums, including the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change;

"4. *Also requests* the Secretary-General, in submitting the report, to make recommendations on actions needed to protect coral reefs, including proposals for coordinated and coherent action across the United Nations system, taking into account the views of Member States, the organizations and programmes of the United Nations system, in particular the United Nations Development Programme and the United Nations Environment Programme, relevant international organizations, including the International Coral Reef Initiative and the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change, and the outcomes and decisions of relevant multilateral environmental agreements."

23. At its 31st meeting, on 24 November, the Committee had before it a revised draft resolution entitled "Protection of coral reefs for sustainable livelihoods and development" (A/C.2/65/L.28/Rev.1), submitted by Antigua and Barbuda, Australia, Austria, the Bahamas, Barbados, Belgium, Bulgaria, Canada, Cape Verde, the Comoros, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Cyprus, the Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Fiji, Finland, France, the Gambia, Germany, Greece, Grenada, Honduras, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malawi, Maldives, Malta, the Marshall Islands, Mexico, Micronesia (Federated States of), Monaco, Montenegro, Mozambique, Nauru, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Oman, Palau, Papua New Guinea, the Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Samoa, Seychelles, Slovakia, Slovenia, Solomon Islands, Somalia, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sweden, Thailand, Timor-Leste, Tonga, Trinidad and Tobago, Tuvalu, Ukraine, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the United Republic of Tanzania and Vanuatu. Subsequently, Belize, Croatia, Eritrea, Guinea-Bissau, Haiti, the Republic of Moldova, Tajikistan, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia and Viet Nam joined in sponsoring the revised draft resolution.

24. At the same meeting, the Committee was informed that the revised draft resolution had no programme budget implications.

25. Also at the same meeting, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.2/65/L.28/Rev.1 (see para. 32, draft resolution IV).

E. Draft resolutions A/C.2/65/L.42 and A/C.2/65/L.70

26. At the 29th meeting, on 18 November, the representative of Yemen, on behalf of the States Members of the United Nations that are members of the Group of 77 and China, introduced a draft resolution entitled "International Year for Sustainable Energy for All" (A/C.2/65/L.42), which read:

"*The General Assembly*,

"*Reiterating* the principles of the Rio Declaration on Environment and Development and of Agenda 21 and recalling the recommendations and conclusions contained in the Plan of Implementation of the World Summit on Sustainable Development ('Johannesburg Plan of Implementation') concerning energy for sustainable development,

"*Recalling* its resolution 55/2 of 8 September 2000, by which it adopted the United Nations Millennium Declaration,

"*Recalling also* the High-level Plenary Meeting of the sixty-fifth session of the General Assembly on the Millennium Development Goals and its outcome,

"*Recalling further* its resolutions 53/7 of 16 October 1998, 54/215 of 22 December 1999 and 55/205 of 20 December 2000, and recalling its resolutions 56/200 of 21 December 2001, 58/210 of 23 December 2003, 60/199 of 22 December 2005, 62/197 of 19 December 2007 and 64/206 of 21 December 2009 on the promotion of new and renewable sources of energy,

"*Concerned* that over three billion people in developing countries rely on traditional biomass and coal for cooking and heating, that one and a half billion are without electricity, and that even when those services are available, millions of poor people are unable to afford to pay for modern energy services,

"*Recognizing* that access to modern affordable energy services in developing countries is paramount for the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals and sustainable development, which would reduce poverty and improve the conditions and standard of living for the majority of the world's population,

"*Emphasizing* the inextricable link between energy and sustainable development and the relevance of modern, cleaner and more efficient energy in the eradication of poverty,

"*Emphasizing also* the importance of investing in access to cleaner energy technology options and a climate resilient future for all and the need to improve access to reliable, affordable, economically viable, socially acceptable and environmentally sound energy services and resources for sustainable development, and taking into consideration the diversity of situations, national policies and specific needs of developing countries,

"*Stressing* that the wider use and exploration of available and additional, cleaner, new and renewable sources of energy require technology transfer and diffusion on a global scale, including through North-South, South-South and triangular cooperation,

"*Emphasizing* the need to take further action to mobilize the provision of adequate financial resources, of sufficient quality and arriving in a timely

manner, as well as the transfer of advanced technology to developing countries and countries with economies in transition for providing efficient and wider use of energy sources, in particular new and renewable sources of energy,

"*Reaffirming* the importance of national policies and strategies to combine, as appropriate, the increased use of new and renewable energy sources and low carbon emission technologies, including cleaner fossil fuel technologies, and the sustainable use of traditional energy services, and enhancing national capacities to meet the growing energy demand, as appropriate, supported by international cooperation in this field and by the promotion of the development and dissemination of appropriate, affordable and sustainable energy technologies, as well as the transfer of such technologies on mutually agreed terms,

"1. *Decides* to proclaim 2012 as the International Year for Sustainable Energy for All;

"2. *Takes note* of the efforts of the United Nations system to work towards ensuring energy access for all and to protect the environment through cleaner technologies and newer energy sources;

"3. *Requests* the Secretary-General, in consultation with relevant agencies within the United Nations system, according to their mandates, to organize and coordinate activities to be undertaken during the Year, working closely with the United Nations system and other stakeholders worldwide;

"4. *Encourages* all Member States, the United Nations system and all other actors to take advantage of the Year to increase the awareness of the importance of addressing energy issues, including modern energy services for all, access to affordable energy, energy efficiency and the sustainability of energy sources and use, for the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals, sustainable development and to promote action at the local, national, regional and international levels;

"5. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly at its sixty-seventh session a report on the implementation of the present resolution, taking into account, inter alia, the initiatives taken by Member States and international organizations to create an enabling environment at all levels for the promotion and use of new and renewable energy technologies, including measures to improve access to such technologies."

27. At its 32nd meeting, on 30 November, the Committee had before it a draft resolution entitled "International Year for Sustainable Energy for All" (A/C.2/65/L.70), submitted by the Vice-Chair, Csilla Würtz (Hungary), on the basis of informal consultations held on draft resolution A/C.2/65/L.42.

28. At the same meeting, upon the proposal of the Chair, the Committee agreed to waive rule 120 of the rules of procedure of the General Assembly and proceed to take action on draft resolution A/C.2/65/L.70.

29. Also at the same meeting, the Secretary of the Committee read out a statement of the programme budget implications of draft resolution A/C.2/65/L.70.

30. Also at the 32nd meeting, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.2/65/L.70 (see para. 32, draft resolution V).

31. In the light of the adoption of draft resolution A/C.2/65/L.70, draft resolution A/C.2/65/L.42 was withdrawn by its sponsors.

III. Recommendations of the Second Committee

32. The Second Committee recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of the following draft resolutions:

Draft resolution I
Oil slick on Lebanese shores

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 61/194 of 20 December 2006, 62/188 of 19 December 2007, 63/211 of 19 December 2008 and 64/195 of 21 December 2009 on the oil slick on Lebanese shores,

Reaffirming the outcome of the United Nations Conference on the Human Environment, especially principle 7 of the Declaration of the Conference,[1] in which States were requested to take all possible steps to prevent pollution of the seas,

Emphasizing the need to protect and preserve the marine environment in accordance with international law,

Taking into account the 1992 Rio Declaration on Environment and Development,[2] especially principle 16, in which it was stipulated that the polluter should, in principle, bear the cost of pollution, and taking into account also chapter 17 of Agenda 21,[3]

Noting with great concern the environmental disaster caused by the destruction by the Israeli Air Force on 15 July 2006 of the oil storage tanks in the direct vicinity of Jiyeh electric power plant in Lebanon, resulting in an oil slick that covered the entirety of the Lebanese coastline and extended to the Syrian coastline,

Noting, further, that the Secretary-General expressed grave concern at the lack of acknowledgment on the part of the Government of Israel of its responsibilities vis-à-vis reparations and compensation to the Government and people of Lebanon and the Syrian Arab Republic affected by the oil spill,

Acknowledging that the Secretary-General concluded that this oil spill is not covered by any of the international oil spill compensation funds and thus merits special consideration,[4] and recognizing his recommendation that further consideration be given to the option of examining the potential role of the Compensation Commission in securing the relevant compensations from the Government of Israel,

Noting again with appreciation the assistance offered by donor countries and international organizations for the clean-up operations and the early recovery and reconstruction of Lebanon through bilateral and multilateral channels, including the

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[1] See *Report of the United Nations Conference on the Human Environment, Stockholm, 5-16 June 1972* (A/CONF.48/14/Rev.1), part one, chap. I.

[2] *Report of the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development, Rio de Janeiro, 3-14 June 1992*, vol. I, *Resolutions Adopted by the Conference* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.93.I.8 and corrigendum), resolution 1, annex I.

[3] Ibid., annex II.

[4] A/65/278, para. 32.

Athens Coordination Meeting on the response to the marine pollution incident in the Eastern Mediterranean, held on 17 August 2006, as well as the Stockholm Conference for Lebanon's Early Recovery, held on 31 August 2006,

Acknowledging that the Secretary-General has welcomed the agreement of the Lebanon Recovery Fund to host the Eastern Mediterranean Oil Spill Restoration Trust Fund under its existing mechanisms,

1. *Takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of General Assembly resolution 64/195 on the oil slick on Lebanese shores;[5]

2. *Reiterates the expression of its deep concern*, for the fifth consecutive year, about the adverse implications of the destruction by the Israeli Air Force of the oil storage tanks in the direct vicinity of the Lebanese Jiyeh electric power plant for the achievement of sustainable development in Lebanon;

3. *Considers* that the oil slick has heavily polluted the shores of Lebanon and partially polluted Syrian shores and consequently has had serious implications for livelihoods and the economy of Lebanon, owing to the adverse implications for natural resources, biodiversity, fisheries and tourism, and for human health, in the country;

4. *Requests* the Government of Israel to assume responsibility for prompt and adequate compensation to the Government of Lebanon and other countries directly affected by the oil slick, such as the Syrian Arab Republic whose shores have been partially polluted, for the costs of repairing the environmental damage caused by the destruction, including the restoration of the marine environment, in particular in the light of the observation by the Secretary-General concerning the lack of any acknowledgement on the part of the Government of Israel of the relevant paragraphs of Assembly resolutions 61/194, 62/188, 63/211 or 64/195;

5. *Requests* the Secretary-General to give further consideration to the option of examining the potential role of the Compensation Commission in securing the relevant compensation from the Government of Israel;

6. *Reiterates the expression of its appreciation* for the efforts of the Government of Lebanon and those of the Member States, regional and international organizations, regional and international financial institutions, non-governmental organizations and the private sector in the initiation of clean-up and rehabilitation operations on the polluted shores, and encourages the Member States and the above-mentioned entities to continue their financial and technical support to the Government of Lebanon towards achieving the completion of clean-up and rehabilitation operations, with the aim of preserving the ecosystem of Lebanon and that of the Eastern Mediterranean Basin;

7. *Welcomes* the agreement of the Lebanon Recovery Fund to host the Eastern Mediterranean Oil Spill Restoration Trust Fund, based on voluntary contributions, to provide assistance and support to the States directly adversely affected in their integrated environmentally sound management, from clean-up to safe disposal of oily waste, of this environmental disaster resulting from the destruction of the oil storage tanks at Jiyeh electric power plant;

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[5] A/65/278.

8. *Invites* States, intergovernmental organizations, non-governmental organizations and the private sector to make voluntary financial contributions to the Trust Fund, and in this regard requests the Secretary-General to mobilize international technical and financial assistance, in order to ensure that the Trust Fund has sufficient and adequate resources, since Lebanon is still engaged in the treatment of wastes and the monitoring of recovery;

9. *Recognizes* the multidimensionality of the adverse impact of the oil slick, and requests the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly at its sixty-sixth session a report on the implementation of the present resolution under the item entitled "Sustainable development".

Draft resolution II
Global Code of Ethics for Tourism

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 56/212 of 21 December 2001 and 60/190 of 22 December 2005,

Recalling also the Manila Declaration on World Tourism of 10 October 1980,[1] the Rio Declaration on Environment and Development[2] and Agenda 21[3] of 14 June 1992, the Amman Declaration on Peace through Tourism of 11 November 2000,[4] the Johannesburg Declaration on Sustainable Development[5] and the Plan of Implementation of the World Summit on Sustainable Development,[6] the Declaration of Barbados[7] and the Programme of Action for the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States,[8] the Mauritius Declaration[9] and the Mauritius Strategy for the Further Implementation of the Programme of Action for the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States,[10] the Brussels Declaration[11] and the Programme of Action for the Least Developed Countries for the Decade 2001-2010,[12]

Recalling further the outcome document of the High-level Plenary Meeting of the sixty-fifth session of the General Assembly on the Millennium Development Goals,[13] the outcome document of the High-level Review Meeting on the implementation of the Mauritius Strategy for the Further Implementation of the Programme of Action for the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States[14] and the ministerial declaration adopted at the high-level segment of the substantive session of 2010 of the Economic and Social Council on implementing

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[1] A/36/236, annex, appendix I.

[2] *Report of the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development, Rio de Janeiro, 3-14 June 1992*, vol. I, *Resolutions Adopted by the Conference* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.93.I.8 and corrigendum), resolution 1, annex I.

[3] Ibid., annex II.

[4] See A/55/640.

[5] *Report of the World Summit on Sustainable Development, Johannesburg, South Africa, 26 August-4 September 2002* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.03.II.A.1 and corrigendum), chap. I, resolution 1, annex.

[6] Ibid., resolution 2, annex.

[7] *Report of the Global Conference on the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States, Bridgetown, Barbados, 25 April-6 May 1994* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.94.I.18 and corrigenda), chap. I, resolution 1, annex I.

[8] Ibid., annex II.

[9] *Report of the International Meeting to Review the Implementation of the Programme of Action for the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States, Port Louis, Mauritius, 10-14 January 2005* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.05.II.A.4 and corrigendum), chap. I, resolution 1, annex I.

[10] Ibid., annex II.

[11] A/CONF.191/13, chap. I.

[12] Ibid., chap. II.

[13] See resolution 65/1.

[14] See resolution 65/2.

the internationally agreed goals and commitments in regard to gender equality and the empowerment of women,[15]

Recognizing the important dimension and role of tourism as a positive instrument towards the eradication of poverty, the protection of the environment and the improvement of the quality of life for all people, its potential to make a contribution to sustainable development, especially of the developing countries, and its emergence as a vital force for the promotion of international understanding, peace and prosperity,

1. *Takes note* of the report of the World Tourism Organization on the implementation of the Global Code of Ethics for Tourism;[16]

2. *Welcomes* the work of the World Tourism Organization and its World Committee on Tourism Ethics in the implementation of the Global Code of Ethics for Tourism[17] and the establishment of the permanent secretariat in Rome;

3. *Encourages* the World Tourism Organization, through its World Committee on Tourism Ethics and its permanent secretariat, to continue to promote and disseminate the Global Code of Ethics for Tourism and monitor the implementation of the ethical principles related to tourism by both the public and private sectors;

4. *Welcomes* the growing interest among Member States, especially among the member States and territories of the World Tourism Organization, and the increasing level of their institutional and legal commitment towards the implementation of the Global Code of Ethics in Tourism, reiterates the invitation to those Member States and other tourism stakeholders, in particular in the private sector, that have not yet done so to introduce, as appropriate, the content of the Global Code of Ethics for Tourism into their relevant laws, regulations, professional practices and codes of conduct, and in this regard recognizes with appreciation those Member States and industry practitioners that have already done so;

5. *Recognizes* the need to promote the development of sustainable tourism, including non-consumptive tourism and ecotourism, taking into account the spirit of the International Year of Ecotourism, 2002, the United Nations Year for Cultural Heritage, 2002, the World Ecotourism Summit, 2002, the Quebec Declaration on Ecotourism[18] and the Global Code of Ethics for Tourism as adopted by the World Tourism Organization in 1999,[19] in order to increase the benefits from tourism resources for the population in host communities, while maintaining the cultures and environmental integrity of the host communities and enhancing the protection of ecologically sensitive areas and natural heritage, and to promote the development of sustainable tourism and capacity-building in order to contribute to the strengthening of rural and local communities, taking into account the need to address, inter alia, the challenges of climate change and to halt the loss of biodiversity;

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[15] To be issued in *Official Records of the General Assembly, Sixty-fifth Session, Supplement No. 3* (A/65/3/Rev.1), chap. III.

[16] See A/65/275.

[17] E/2001/61, annex.

[18] A/57/343, annex.

[19] See E/2001/61, annex.

6. *Invites* States Members of the United Nations and other stakeholders to support the activities undertaken by, inter alia, the World Tourism Organization for the promotion of responsible and sustainable tourism, including in the context of emergency preparedness and response to natural disasters, as well as for capacity-building in order to achieve the internationally agreed development goals, including the Millennium Development Goals, by extending the benefits of tourism to all sectors of society, in particular to the most vulnerable and marginalized groups of the population, while minimizing its negative impact;

7. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its seventieth session on developments related to the implementation of the present resolution on the basis of the reports of the World Tourism Organization.

Draft resolution III
Cooperative measures to assess and increase awareness of environmental effects of waste originating from chemical munitions dumped at sea

The General Assembly,

Recalling the recommendations of the United Nations Conference on the Human Environment,[1] held in Stockholm in June 1972,

Noting relevant provisions of Agenda 21,[2] adopted at the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, in June 1992 and reaffirmed in the Plan of Implementation of the World Summit on Sustainable Development ("Johannesburg Plan of Implementation"),[3] adopted in Johannesburg, South Africa, in September 2002,

Recalling relevant international and regional instruments such as the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea,[4] the Convention on the Prevention of Marine Pollution by Dumping of Wastes and Other Matter,[5] the Convention for the Protection of the Marine Environment of the North-East Atlantic,[6] the Convention on the Protection of the Marine Environment of the Baltic Sea,[7] the Cartagena Convention for the Protection and Development of the Marine Environment of the Wider Caribbean Region[8] and the Lima Convention for the Protection of the Marine Environment and Coastal Area of the South-East Pacific,[9]

Taking note of the final report of the ad hoc Working Group on Dumped Chemical Munitions to the Helsinki Commission at its sixteenth meeting, and noting that the Helsinki Commission, at its ministerial meeting held in Moscow from 18 to 20 May 2010, agreed to establish the Helsinki Commission Expert Group to update and review the existing information on dumped chemical munitions in the Baltic Sea,

Noting that Member States, international and regional organizations and civil society have undertaken activities to discuss the issues relating to waste originating from chemical munitions dumped at sea and to promote international cooperation and exchange of experience and practical knowledge,

Noting also the concerns about the potential long-term environmental effects of waste originating from chemical munitions dumped at sea, including their potential impact on human health,

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[1] See *Report of the United Nations Conference on the Human Environment, Stockholm, 5-16 June 1972* (A/CONF.48/14/Rev.1).

[2] *Report of the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development, Rio de Janeiro, 3-14 June 1992*, vol. I, *Resolutions Adopted by the Conference* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.93.I.8 and corrigendum), resolution 1, annex I.

[3] *Report of the World Summit on Sustainable Development, Johannesburg, South Africa, 26 August-4 September 2002* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.03.II.A.1 and corrigendum), chap. I, resolution 1, annex.

[4] United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 1833, No. 31363.

[5] Ibid., vol. 1046, No. 15749.

[6] Ibid., vol. 2354, No. 42279.

[7] Ibid., vol. 2099, No. 36495.

[8] Ibid., vol. 1506, No. 25974.

[9] Ibid., vol. 1648, No. 28325.

1. *Notes* the importance of raising awareness of the environmental effects of waste originating from chemical munitions dumped at sea;

2. *Invites* Member States and international and regional organizations to keep under observation the issue of the environmental effects of waste originating from chemical munitions dumped at sea, and to cooperate and voluntarily share relevant information on this issue;

3. *Invites* the Secretary-General to seek the views of Member States and relevant regional and international organizations on issues relating to the environmental effects of waste originating from chemical munitions dumped at sea, as well as on possible modalities for international cooperation to assess and increase awareness on this issue, and to circulate such views to the General Assembly at its sixty-eighth session for further consideration.

Draft resolution IV
Protection of coral reefs for sustainable livelihoods and development

The General Assembly,

Recalling the Rio Declaration on Environment and Development[1] and Agenda 21,[2] the Barbados Programme of Action for the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States,[3] the Plan of Implementation of the World Summit on Sustainable Development,[4] the Mauritius Declaration[5] and the Mauritius Strategy for the Further Implementation of the Barbados Programme of Action for the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States,[6] the Millennium Declaration[7] and the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change,[8]

Reaffirming the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea,[9] which provides the overall legal framework for ocean activities, and emphasizing its fundamental character, conscious that the problems of ocean space are closely interrelated and need to be considered as a whole through an integrated, interdisciplinary and intersectoral approach,

Recalling the Convention on Biological Diversity[10] as an important instrument in the conservation and sustainable use of marine biodiversity,

Recalling also biodiversity-related conventions and organizations, including the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora,[11] the Convention on Wetlands of International Importance especially as Waterfowl Habitat,[12] the Convention on the Conservation of Migratory Species of Wild Animals,[13] the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations and the Nairobi Convention for the Protection, Management and Development of the Marine and Coastal Environment of the Eastern African Region,

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[1] *Report of the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development, Rio de Janeiro, 3-14 June 1992*, vol. I, *Resolutions Adopted by the Conference* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.93.I.8 and corrigendum), resolution 1, annex I.

[2] Ibid., annex II.

[3] *Report of the Global Conference on Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States, Bridgetown, Barbados, 25 April-6 May 1994* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.94.I.18 and corrigenda), chap. I, resolution 1, annex II.

[4] *Report of the World Summit on Sustainable Development, Johannesburg, South Africa, 26 August-4 September 2002* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.03.II.A.1 and corrigendum), chap. I, resolution 2, annex.

[5] *Report of the International Meeting to Review the Implementation of the Programme of Action for the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States, Port Louis, Mauritius, 10-14 January 2005* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.05.II.A.4 and corrigendum), chap. I, resolution 1, annex I.

[6] Ibid., annex II.

[7] See resolution 55/2.

[8] United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 1771, No. 30822.

[9] Ibid., vol. 1833, No. 31363.

[10] Ibid., vol. 1760, No. 30619.

[11] Ibid., vol. 993, No. 14537.

[12] Ibid., vol. 996, No. 14583.

[13] Ibid., vol. 1651, No. 28395.

Recognizing the role of national legislation in the context of the protection of coral reefs and related ecosystems within national jurisdictions,

Recalling its annual resolutions on oceans and the law of the sea and on sustainable fisheries, including resolution 61/105 of 8 December 2006, and resolutions 63/214 of 19 December 2008, entitled "Towards the sustainable development of the Caribbean Sea for present and future generations", 64/73 of 7 December 2009 on the protection of global climate for present and future generations of humankind, 64/203 of 21 December 2009 on the Convention on Biological Diversity and 64/236 of 24 December 2009, in which it decided to organize the United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development, and other relevant resolutions,

Noting the Manado Ocean Declaration adopted by the World Ocean Conference on 14 May 2009 and the Jakarta Mandate on Marine and Coastal Biological Diversity of 1995,

Noting also the work of the secretariat of the Convention on Biological Diversity on marine and coastal biodiversity, in particular on coral reefs and related ecosystems, and the outcome of the tenth meeting of the Conference of the Parties to the Convention, held from 18 to 29 October 2010 in Nagoya, Japan, including in relation to the updating and revision of the strategic plan for the post-2010 period,

Noting further the request of the Conference of the Parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity at its tenth meeting to the Executive Secretary of the Convention to prepare, subject to the availability of financial resources, a report on the progress made in the implementation of the specific workplan on coral bleaching adopted by the Conference of the Parties in its decision VII/5,[14]

Recognizing that millions of the world's inhabitants depend on the health of coral reefs and related ecosystems for sustainable livelihoods and development, as they are a primary source of food and income, add to the aesthetic and cultural dimensions of communities and also provide for protection from storms, tsunamis and coastal erosion,

Expressing grave concern about the adverse impact of climate change and ocean acidification on the health and survival of coral reefs and related ecosystems around the world, including through sea-level rise, increase in the severity and incidence of coral bleaching, rising sea surface temperature and higher storm intensity, combined with the synergistic negative effects of waste run-off, overfishing, destructive fishing practices, alien invasive species and coral mining,

Maintaining that the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change is the primary international, intergovernmental forum for negotiating the global response to climate change, and calling upon States to take urgent global action to address climate change in accordance with the principles identified in the Convention, including the principle of common but differentiated responsibilities and respective capabilities,

Acknowledging that, in many countries, indigenous and local communities have a distinctive relationship with marine and coastal environments, including coral reefs and related ecosystems, and in some cases ownership thereof, in

[14] UNEP/CBD/COP/7/21, annex.

accordance with national legislation, and that such peoples have an important role to play in the protection, management and preservation of those reefs and related ecosystems,

Acknowledging also the leadership role in tropical marine ecosystems management provided by the International Coral Reef Initiative, a partnership of Governments, international organizations and non-governmental organizations, and its twenty-fifth general meeting, held in Samoa from 8 to 12 November 2010 under the co-chairmanship of Samoa and France,

Welcoming regional initiatives, including the Coral Triangle Initiative on Coral Reefs, Fisheries and Food Security, the Micronesia Challenge, the Caribbean Challenge, the Eastern Tropical Seascape Project, the West Indian Ocean Partnership, the West African Conservation Challenge and the Regional Initiative for the Conservation and Wise Use of Mangroves and Coral Reefs in the Americas Region,

Welcoming also the efforts of the agencies, programmes and funds of the United Nations system in the field of the protection of marine biodiversity and, in particular, coral reefs and related ecosystems,

1. *Urges* States, within their national jurisdictions, and the competent international organizations, within their mandates, given the imperative for action, to take all practical steps at all levels to protect coral reefs and related ecosystems for sustainable livelihoods and development, including immediate and concerted global, regional and local action to respond to the challenges and address the adverse impacts of climate change, including through mitigation and adaptation, as well as of ocean acidification, on coral reefs and related ecosystems;

2. *Also urges* States to formulate, adopt and implement integrated and comprehensive approaches for the management of coral reefs and related ecosystems under their jurisdiction, and encourages regional cooperation in accordance with international law regarding the protection and enhancement of the resilience of coral reefs, and in that respect calls upon development partners to support such efforts in developing countries, including through the provision of financial resources, capacity-building, environmentally sound technologies and know-how on mutually agreed terms, as well as the exchange of relevant scientific, technical, socio-economic and legal information, to enable developing countries to take all necessary action for the protection of their coral reefs and related ecosystems, as appropriate;

3. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit a report on the importance of protecting coral reefs and related ecosystems for sustainable livelihoods and development, including an analysis of the economic, social and development benefits of protecting coral reefs, in the context of the themes and objectives of the 2012 United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development, to be considered during the sixty-sixth session and for the information of other forums;

4. *Also requests* the Secretary-General, taking into consideration existing reports in preparing that report, to identify potential actions consistent with international law needed to protect coral reefs and related ecosystems, including proposals for coordinated and coherent action across the United Nations system, taking into account the views of Member States, the agencies and programmes of the United Nations system, in particular the United Nations Development

Programme and the United Nations Environment Programme, and relevant international organizations, including the International Coral Reef Initiative and the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change, as well as the outcomes and decisions of relevant multilateral environmental agreements.

Draft resolution V
International Year for Sustainable Energy for All

The General Assembly,

Reiterating the principles of the Rio Declaration on Environment and Development[1] and of Agenda 21,[2] and recalling the recommendations and conclusions contained in the Plan of Implementation of the World Summit on Sustainable Development ("Johannesburg Plan of Implementation")[3] concerning energy for sustainable development,

Recalling Economic and Social Council resolution 1980/67 of 25 July 1980 on international years and anniversaries, and General Assembly resolutions 53/199 of 15 December 1998 and 61/185 of 20 December 2006 on the proclamation of international years,

Recalling also its resolution 55/2 of 8 September 2000, by which it adopted the United Nations Millennium Declaration,

Recalling further the High-level Plenary Meeting of the sixty-fifth session of the General Assembly on the Millennium Development Goals and its outcome,[4]

Recalling its resolutions 53/7 of 16 October 1998, 54/215 of 22 December 1999 and 55/205 of 20 December 2000, as well as its resolutions 56/200 of 21 December 2001, 58/210 of 23 December 2003, 60/199 of 22 December 2005, 62/197 of 19 December 2007, 63/210 of 19 December 2008 and 64/206 of 21 December 2009,

Concerned that over three billion people in developing countries rely on traditional biomass for cooking and heating, that one and a half billion people are without electricity and that, even when energy services are available, millions of poor people are unable to pay for them,

Recognizing that access to modern affordable energy services in developing countries is essential for the achievement of the internationally agreed development goals, including the Millennium Development Goals, and sustainable development, which would help to reduce poverty and improve the conditions and standard of living for the majority of the world's population,

Emphasizing the importance of investing in access to cleaner energy technology options and a climate-resilient future for all and the need to improve access to reliable, affordable, economically viable, socially acceptable and environmentally sound energy services and resources for sustainable development, and taking into consideration the diversity of situations, national policies and specific needs of countries, in particular developing countries,

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[1] *Report of the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development, Rio de Janeiro, 3-14 June 1992*, vol. I, *Resolutions Adopted by the Conference* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.93.I.8 and corrigendum), resolution 1, annex I.

[2] Ibid., resolution 1, annex II.

[3] *Report of the World Summit on Sustainable Development, Johannesburg, South Africa, 26 August-4 September 2002* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.03.II.A.1 and corrigendum), chap. I, resolution 2, annex.

[4] See resolution 65/1.

Emphasizing also the need to take further action to mobilize the provision of adequate financial resources, of sufficient quality and arriving in a timely manner,

Reaffirming support for the implementation of national policies and strategies to combine, as appropriate, the increased use of new and renewable energy sources and low-emission technologies, the more efficient use of energy, greater reliance on advanced energy technologies, including cleaner fossil fuel technologies, and the sustainable use of traditional energy resources, as well as the promotion of access to modern, reliable, affordable and sustainable energy services and the enhancement of national capacities to meet the growing energy demand, as appropriate, supported by international cooperation in this field and by the promotion of the development and dissemination of appropriate, affordable and sustainable energy technologies and the transfer of such technologies, on mutually agreed terms, to developing countries and countries with economies in transition,

1. *Decides* to declare 2012 the International Year of Sustainable Energy for All;

2. *Takes note* of the efforts of the United Nations system to work towards ensuring energy access for all and to protect the environment through the sustainable use of traditional energy resources, cleaner technologies and newer energy sources;[5]

3. *Requests* the Secretary-General, in consultation with relevant agencies within the United Nations system and UN-Energy, and mindful of the provisions of the annex to Economic and Social Council resolution 1980/67, to organize and coordinate activities to be undertaken during the Year;

4. *Encourages* all Member States, the United Nations system and all other actors to take advantage of the Year to increase the awareness of the importance of addressing energy issues, including modern energy services for all, access to affordable energy, energy efficiency and the sustainability of energy sources and use, for the achievement of the internationally agreed development goals, including the Millennium Development Goals, sustainable development and the protection of the global climate, and to promote action at the local, national, regional and international levels;

5. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly at its sixty-seventh session a report on the implementation of the present resolution, taking into account, inter alia, the initiatives taken by Member States and international organizations to create an enabling environment at all levels for the promotion of access to energy and energy services and the use of new and renewable energy technologies, including measures to improve access to such technologies.

[5] See the report of the Secretary-General's Advisory Group on Energy and Climate Change, "Energy for a sustainable future", available from www.un.org/millenniumgoals/pdf/AGECCsummaryreport%5B1%5D.pdf.